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Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.

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Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

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EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE, SON,
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Bombay, 21st November 1853.

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DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N. B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Dental operations, except during the hours above specified, *unless by a previous engagement.*

January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, }
28th January, 1853 }

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS,—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body : and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. DIXON,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines :—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth. (Signed) JOHN SMITH,

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt-street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was pursuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing ; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases :—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each.

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BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1¾d. at 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1d. For credit [Bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight,.....Rs. 99⅜
30 days' sight,.....Rs. 99⅝
at sight,.....Rs. 100⅛

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight..... 99½
at sight..... 100

ON CHINA—at —
60 days' Rs 237 Nominal.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....	Rs.	1000	each, 39 per cent. pm.	Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation...	„	250	do. 83	—Sales.
Commercial Bank.....	„	500	„ 34¾ pr cent prem.	sales.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	„ 40 pr cent prem.	
Bank of Madras.....	„	1000	„ 1,000 23½ per cent pm.	
Apollo P. Com.....	„	12,500	„ 12,000 20,000	
Colaba P. Com.....	„		6,000	Sales.
Colaba L. Com.....	„	10,000	„ 9,500	
Bombay S. N. Com.....	„	510	„ 400 58 pr ct. disct.	
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com....	„	54-8-9	paid in Bombay, or £5 in England, 26 Rs. pm. each share sales.	

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4 per cent transfer loan Rs. 113 for numbers registered for transfer ₹ 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 .. Rs. 102¼ per 100 Co.s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33 .. Rs. 108⅛ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 102½ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 102⅝ per 100 Co.'s.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. do.
On Scotland at 1 do do .....2s. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe } 1s. 11¾d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.
On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p.ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable at 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent
On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interes will be given..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under..... 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether available of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0¾d.	pr Rupee
Do	3	do	do ..	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do	2	do	do ..	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do	30 days' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do	sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTIONS.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

ALBURY PARK, 30th Sept., 1853.

SIR,—You have invited me to go down to Edinburgh to assist at a Conference of persons calling themselves "The Friends of Peace;" and you have desired me, if I cannot be present, to send you my written adhesion to the objects of the Conference.

All people want peace. If the Emperor of Russia be allowed to keep possession of Wallachia and Moldavia, and to detach the subjects of the Porte from their duty to their own Sovereign, no man will be more peaceable than Nicholas. The title, therefore, of the body, is not very appropriate nor distinctive.

In your address there are many trite truisms describing the evils of war, against which commonplaces nothing can be said. You consider it as an Utopian dream to bring about suddenly a miraculous transformation of human nature, the indulgence of which you disclaim; but your whole address proves that the only part of the dream you differ from is the suddenness of the "miraculous transformation," and that you do propose to yourselves to be the means of ushering in an universal reign of peace by means of Conferences. Of the first two men born into the world the one killed the other; and in this way human nature has manifested itself ever since that period, and ever will, unless it undergoes a miraculous transformation.

You endeavour to cast obloquy on the profession of arms, and are indignant at successful warriors occupying posts of distinction in Courts and Cabinets. Take the army and the navy as a class, and ake any other class of men in this country—merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers, savants, lawyers: compare them together for talents, patriotism, honour, virtue, disinterestedness, kindness, self-devotion—for, in short, every quality, that ennobles man; and I assert that the military class is, beyond measure, superior to any other. You would prefer to see statues erected to those who have been most eminent in the money making arts of peace; and instead of statues to Malborough, Wellington, Duncan, and Nelson, you would prefer to see statues to the inventors of spinningjennies and railroads, or to Kant and Jeremy Bentham. You think a broadbrim in bronze more picturesque than a cocked hat. You are severe upon Mars and Moloch, and prefer Mammon to both. Idolatry, like statuary, is an affair of taste, but Milton, who seems to know as much about devils as you do, tells us that Mammon was the basest and meanest of all.

You quote the opinion of Lord John Russell, that the last war was unnecessary. It was not undertaken until the French Government had proclaimed war upon every crowned head in Europe; and they who were loyal, urged their Sovereigns to reply to these manifestoes with grape shot—the only arguments with which revolutionists should be treated. The Whigs said it was not necessary, merely as every faction not in power takes the opposite side of every question from the one that is; but when they came into office, although they had coquetted with treason, and palliated sedition (as they have ever since continued to do, whenever by so doing they could strengthen themselves), they were not one whit less alive to the true safety and honour of the country under Mr. Fox and Lord Grey, than their predecessors had been under Mr Pitt.

It requires matchless impudence to speak of the defenceless state of this country, and the sense of its danger, to which the people were with difficulty awakened as "absurd and fabulous tales" for which there was not even a shadow of a foundation." The President of the French Republic had reiterated assertions, with oaths, that he would preserve the Republic entire; it has been since manifested that, at the very moment he was making those assertions, he was plotting to seize upon the Government, and make himself Emperor. Yet, on this man's truth and professions of peace, you advise us to rely in lamblike security. He made no secret of saying that he would, at a proper time, invade this country. A plan for its invasion was given in to him whilst he was President of the Republic, which he would not look at then, because he had other business in hands. After he was Emperor, he referred that plan of invasion to his Ministers, who replied that the plan was good, if it had been carried into effect at the time; but now that the English were roused and their military spirit awakened, as had been proved by the calling out their militia, the time had gone by. He himself proposed a plan for the repartition of Europe, which was put an end to solely by the Emperor of Russia. Louis Napoleon has raised the largest number of screw steam-ships that France ever possessed—which cannot be to protect its colonies and commerce, because it has none. He has been long practising his troops in embarking by night—which cannot be for going to Vienna, Rome, or St. Petersburgh, and which can be only for a descent on our shores. The French people prefer glory to gain, hate the English with a prefect hatred, and long to revenge their defeat at Waterloo. "While such facts as these stare us in the face, who shall say there is no need" of common sense to hold up to scorn and derision that party in this country which "excites public opinion" to meet such dangers by a Conference for Peace?

You state that "the flower and strength of European manhood is living in coerced idleness at the expense of the rest of the community, in order that they may be ready to fight;" it would be more true if you had said, in order that the rest of the community may be able to spin cotton and grow corn in quiet.

Agreeably to the cant of the age, you try to mix up some fragments of Holy Writ to sanctify your folly; and, imagining that you are to be the means of introducing the Millennium, you ask "if there is nothing which Christian man can do" towards that end? You want an universal peace without the Prince of Peace: you want the world more quiet, that men may be left more undisturbed in the enjoyment of selfish gratification; and you think that no one can penetrate the darkness in which you have enveloped history, both sacred and profane. Yes; you can do something to bring in universal peace: join together to beseech the Prince of Peace to come again, as he has promised to do, in the same way as that in which He was seen to go, and He will come and bring peace with Him; but without Him ye shall do nothing.

At this moment, every Sovereign on Continental Europe has usurped over the rights of their nobles and of their people; the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Pope and his priests, the King of Naples, and all the minor absolute German princes. For this usurpation the people are vowing vengeance; and from England their leaders have issued proclamations calling on all subjects not to war with each other but to unite in warring on all the reigning families, and put them to death. If you have any honesty and sincerity amongst you, transfer your Conference to Moscow, Vienna, or Constantinople, in all of which I can venture, though unauthorized, to promise you a reception much more consonant with your deserts than the urbanity of the Scotch is likely to give you in Edinburgh; and when the inhabitants of that city, and of Manchester, have been brought to dismiss their Magistrates and Police, and to rely upon the pacific disposition of the rabble in those towns, it will be time enough to begin to think about what may be done with the rest of Europe.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY DRUMMOND.

Rev. H. Richard,
19, New Road Street.

PAPAL RULE IN ITALY.

We translate and condense, from the *Parliamento* of Turin, a correspondence which will call up feelings of most deserved execration against the horrors of Papal and Austrian government:—

"BOLOGNA, AUG. 7.—After the attempt at Milan, many individuals were arrested here on suspicion of secret collusion with the Lombards. Subjected to physical and moral tortures, they are reduced to the very brink of death, and indeed the absolute extinction of life would be for them a blessing. Only think, that, loaded with chains, they are shut up in stinking holes where there is neither room enough to stand nor to lie down in a straight position. The excessive heat of the weather and want of air have caused their skins to be covered with pustules. The food is very scanty, often consisting only of bread and water. They, consequently, look more like corpses than living men. Though surrounded as you may well imagine with the greatest mystery, still the families of some of those unhappy beings have got a clue to their cruel condition from the gaolers. Think of the desolation of these families from which a son, a husband, or a father, was carried away, and which the government, by its usual system of deceit and hypocrisy, had led to believe that the prisoners were humanely treated. Among so great a number of victims, I may instance *Neri*, formerly a healthy and handsome young man, who, broken down by blows, was carried to the military hospital in an almost dying condition, where one of our physicians was allowed to visit him in company with an Austrian surgeon; he found the unfortunate youth with lacerated skin and the vertebral bones uncovered. At the same time the pain caused by an inflammation of the bowels prevented the possibility of his expressing his misery but by hints. The others were also subjected to equally barbarous treatment; and a young barber has been driven mad.

"What shall I now say of the unfortunate lady, Madame Grassetti Zanavli? You know that she was also arrested, on suspicion, some time ago, though being then *enceinte*; they, consequently, refrained from applying to her the bastinado in the ordinary manner, as it was thought that, in her actual situation, she would certainly die under the strokes; but they caused her arms and hands, and feet, to be repeatedly whipped. In short, the arts of the Holy Office are imitated and renewed, so that some, put out of their mind by the torments, avowed offences which they never committed, and named accomplices whom they never had; and the retractations which these poor victims afterwards made were of no avail to prevent new arrestations. As you live in a free country, do publish, I beseech you, these facts, that the world may see how we are governed. Publish them, in the name of humanity, in the name of Heaven, for here we are not even allowed to weep our evils but in secret; to weep openly would be charged as a crime."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

ALLEPIE DISTRICT.

Extracts from journal of the Rev. J. Harding, for half-year ending June 30, 1853.

March 8th, 1853.—Preached yesterday on the Jubilee of the Bible Society, and urged the claims of that noble institution on the congregation—text "Lord to whom shall we go?" &c., John vi. 68, 69. The people seemed greatly interested in hearing of the extensive good that is being done by the Society, and contributed eleven rupees, as their thank-offering for the "words of eternal life."

9th.—A Congony Brahmin called this morning to buy English books for his son, who is learning at Changanacherry, where an English school has been established by a high caste native from Trevandrum. The father could neither read English nor Malayalim himself, but willingly received a tract on the resurrection in Tamil. He expressed his belief that the people would all one day become Christians, and listened with apparently great interest to what I said to him about the gospel. I do not know a more painful sight than that of an interesting, honest inquirer after truth, convinced, but yet unable to profess his convictions, not far from the kingdom of God," but drawing back through the strength of this world and the imperious authority of caste. There are thousands of such I believe in India, men, who could rejoice to profess the name of Jesus, but for this dreadful barrier of satan.

10th.—This evening, two respectable Jaws, one a

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Rabbi and the other a wealthy merchant, called to see me, and to purchase a few books. They wished particularly to buy two or three Hebrew Testaments for their children, which, I much regretted, I had not in my possession. They evidently feel very great respect for the English as a nation, though they think we have but little ground for our belief in the incarnation of the Son of God. These Jews particularly objected to the difference that exists between the genealogies of Matthew and Luke. The latter I told them, was that of Mary's ancestors, while the former contained the account of Joseph's. But they have always an objection, or a different rendering, or some other obstacle; and we must evidently pray and wait, as our present chief duties towards Israel, until the Lord Himself take away the veil, and in His light, they recognize Jesus as their long expected Saviour.

29*th.*—Yesterday morning visited Kawalum, and had three opportunities of addressing different people, first six or seven Nairs, afterwards about thirty slaves who were threshing paddy in the open field, and lastly, fifteen or twenty Syrians and Chogans. A few more, of the last mentioned, have cut off their *kudumbies*, and are learning the elements of the gospel; and several others, at Kanady, are said to be only waiting until the harvest is reaped to join themselves to the Church of Christ. Nearly all this class are dependent on the Nairs for their seed-paddy, and in return, they give to these half of the produce of the harvest; so that were any of the Chogans to join us between sowing and reaping, their lordly neighbours and creditors would take all. The Nairs also lend money, and in various other ways, from their possessing most of the land, and holding all the offices in Courts and districts, exercise a paramount, and if they choose, crushing influence over Chogans and the castes beneath them.

April 26*th.*—Went this morning to the village of Arayawd, where I had been told the people were anxious to have a school. The part I visited was near a large pagoda, in the neighbourhood of which were also the Government offices of the district. In these I found a great many high caste natives, who came outside as soon as I approached, and placed a chair for me under an overshadowing tree close by. Here, for some time, we discussed about the origin of evil, but, as generally occurs in such cases, without, I fear, any profitable result. The heathen will much rather argue on such points than listen with satisfaction to the plain statement of the blessed truths of the gospel. They admitted that sin could not proceed from God, but then they could not or would not, comprehend, on the other hand, that it only could originate in the creature. I endeavoured to illustrate the object, by stating that we might sow perfectly good seed in the ground, and yet perhaps half of it would become injured or perish, and the chief man amongst them at once made the feeling reply, that they had known this as a very painful fact during the few weeks that had just elapsed, as unusually heavy rains had in many places utterly destroyed all the paddy that was fast ripening in their fields. The natives are exceedingly quick at starting objections, and also in answering our arguments, but alas! care little about the knowledge of the truth. Two or three days ago, when speaking to a young Cougany Brahmin on the subject of the creation and the eternal existence of God, he asked the singular question, "In what place the Creator existed before the formation of the heavens and the earth?" implying of course that there must have been a dwelling place for the Deity as far back (consequently eternal) as the existence of the Divine inhabitant. At Arayawd, I am sorry to say, there is no present prospect of a Christian school being established, as the Nairs said that they must have a teacher of their own caste and wished their children to be instructed in the Shastrums, to neither of which propositions, I could of course, assent.

May 19*th*—This morning went to Kawalum and Kanady, where I had two or three good opportunities of preaching to many heathens and Roman Catholics. Ten more people here are about ready for baptism, and I hope they will in a week or two, make a good confession of their faith at Alleppie. I was occupied part of the time this morning in looking out for a suitable place in which to build a little church for the converts of these two villages, and found one which I trust will answer admirably, as it is easy of access, and is situated exactly between the two districts.

2*3rd.*—Yesterday a very interesting young convert was received here into the outward fold of Christ's Church. His parents are respectable Chogans, and he was the heir also to a good deal of property belonging to his uncle. About two years ago, he began to attend one of our village schools, two miles from here, and has ever since been *privately reading and learning Christian books*; for his relatives were *all greatly opposed*, and had threatened *to use violent measures if he persisted in attending our church and schools.*

As he is of age* however, I thought it right that the matter should entirely rest with himself; and during the last eighteen months, have frequently spoken to him on the importance of his becoming a decided Christian. He knew well that to be baptized was equivalent to an utter renunciation of his family and of all his earthly prospects; but he has wisely chosen the 'better part,' and on Saturday night came and requested that he might be allowed to sleep in the boys' school-room, as he had decided to be baptized the morning following. He is nineteen years of age, is quick and intelligent, and will I hope prove of service in bringing others to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. As he cannot return home, he at present remains with the boarders in the school, where he will also have the opportunity of obtaining further acquaintance with the doctrines and duties of the gospel. May the Lord Himself stablish, strengthen, and settle him, and make him a vessel of mercy unto many!

31*st.*—Since writing the above, we have been called to experience one of the painful difficulties under which the cause of the gospel labours in this land of iron bigotry. The young man just mentioned as having deliberately resolved to follow Christ was seduced from the Mission compound, the third night after his baptism, and taken to his mother's house. In order to effect this, his mother and several male relatives had concealed themselves about dusk near the compound, at the time we were leaving for a short walk. The youth unwittingly was walking also outside at the same time, when, after we were out of sight, his mother and friends came up to him, and having induced him in a friendly manner to accompany them about half a mile, the men took him by force to his home, and there he was kept nearly a fortnight closely watched and guarded. After that time, however, he found an opportunity of escape, and immediately came here and now remains in the school, without I trust any further annoyance or danger. I afterwards saw his mother, and endeavoured to explain to her the lawfulness and propriety of the conduct of her son, who having arrived at man's estate and voluntarily embraced the gospel on conviction, was thus obliged to separate himself from those dearest to him on earth. He would willing still live with his relatives, but their bigotry prevents him, they refuse to give him food or clothing or any support whatever. I could not but pity his poor mother, who wept with maternal sadness, because, she said, he was giving up all the good compounds to which he would be entitled, and she had no other son to inherit them. I directed her attention to that blessed inheritance which is incorruptible, and if she but gains this by her present sorrow, how great will be her eternal rejoicing with her son now disinherited of the earthly.

June 27*th.*—Went to Kawalum yesterday, where there was a large attendance at public worship including six or seven respectable heathens. The heavy rains had caused the water to rise to a level with the church compound, so that the ground was very damp and every thing outward uncomfortable: but we conversed on the love of God, and found refreshment and strength by waiting upon His name.—*Madras Christian Record.*

* Sixteen is the age of maturity in Travancore.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

"TRUTH NEEDS NO MASK."

SIRS,—I learn from a note in your last issue, that the indulgence hitherto granted to me is to cease, which *is* the case, as part of my last communication has been withheld from the public—and the reason given is, that two individuals are squabbling; whatever the *other* individual is doing I do not hold myself responsible for, and for *his* access to your journal, I have not the means to contro But this much I beg leave to state, and to hold myself responsible for, "that all that I have communicated to your journal, *is* truth, facts that bear testimony upon their own face,—and further beg to have the favour *still* to find access, for the promulgation of that truth, which emanated from the "*former* day Saints"—and to scatter the delusions and errors of those self-styled "Latter-day Saints," whose disparity are without bounds, when compared with each other. My manner of going about this business may be rather novel; but when we come to consider, what I am combating with, there will not be anything considerably out of the way. When you wish to sever the chaff, a *fan* is the most fit instrument, but if dross from metals, a fan will not do, a crucible, and that, put into the fire, is the surest process. Different constructions may be put, both on my words and motives; there is no ambiguity aimed at in either. I intend that my words should mean exactly what they say. The obstacle that appears to have got in my way is, *personality*? Now if a rogue had made off with your watch, would you scruple to take it from him, because *he* called out that it was concealed about *his person*? Now to the point. It is gospel light, and moral darkness, that I am specially called upon to spread the one and dispel the other, as far as God hath given me power to perform. This may appear startling, nevertheless, it is a fact, and I am not ashamed to own it. Now, there is a certain sect of fanatics in *this* city, who are, both by hand-bills, preaching, and books, trying, with the above combined, to establish this Mormon delusion in this city. Therefore I call upon you to aid me, as far as in you layeth, in abolishing it from the island. 'Tis a fact that thousands are now wrapped up in this same delusion and damnable doctrines, obnoxious to every feeling and sense in man. They believe that God the Father, is a man! with arms and legs, with passions also, to love and hate! Also, that an angel came down and gave *a stone* out of a mountain to Joe Smith, (a miserable bar-room fiddler) after that St. Peter, James, and John, came down to ordain that same vagrant into a prophet, giving to him *alone* the keys of the Kingdom!—that *all* others were false teachers and prophets. This same *audacious* knave went on to state, that the world had been left in total moral darkness for 1,700 years. All that had died during that time had nothing to answer for, as there had been no *true* gospel offered them. But now, it is at the peril of their souls to reject the dogmas of this fanatic! That they, the sect, have power to cast out devils by the dozen!! &c., &c. and to crown all, my credit, and veracity, must stand at *par* with one of those fanatics. I cannot get access to a religious journal, simply because one of those fanatics has got the hardihood to deny truths—stated that all *are open* to the face of day? Again, I beg leave to find access to your journal, until I make Mormonism, (like a tormented scorpion) sting itself to death,—already it has unconsciously given itself a prod, and that in a most tender part, but it feels it not, i. e. in the last *Guardian* it *was* stated, "that *medical* aid was applied to the last!" So we find that one of their chief pretensions has slipped over board! Mind, this slip was put in to make me a liar, but it has failed. I say still "that a *Doctor* was *not* called in?" What I write are truths. Now I call upon the public generally, and you in particular, to state, whether I or one of those fanatics are the most worthy of credit. Writing in a public journal is a privilege, and ought to cease so soon as it is suspected to be made use of for the gratification of revenge, or any other unworthy private purpose. Any person wishing to have any thing to say further, regarding what is stated above, either for, or against, (the publisher of this paper, will kindly furnish them with my address,) where I pledge myself to give ample satisfaction to all candid enquirers.

H. R.

☞ WHAT we want is that correspondents would keep to the subject. Let them show us from authorized writings what Mormorism is, and what it is not, and not bandy about the word liar as applied to one another.—*Ed. B. G.*

P. S.—Extract of a letter, dated Poonah, 18th Nov. 1853, written by a God-fearing Soldier, of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.—The writer states the three letters of H. R. in the *Guardian* were now before him, and corroborates (so far as he is referred to) the same, and encourages H. R. to go on saying:—"Turn out their stolen Gods, that they may see that the substance is only a shadow, and the foundation a deception." A burnt *Bairn* dreads the fire, and no doubt I would have been burnt up had H. R. not timely come with his bucket, and extinguished the flame before the fire got too high. You remember the time when he, Mr. Finlay, came to Bombay. I was stationed at Colaba, living in the Pendals. One morning when sitting down to breakfast Mr. F. came to my door, and asked me if I would read a Tract, and I said I would. He told me he was sent of the Lord to preach the true Gospel of Jesus Christ. I said if that is your message come in. We had a little conversation, and he dwelt on the word "teaching all things whatsoever I command you." I thought him one of the right sort, (as I do not find every one teaching all things that was commanded.) I then asked him to partake of breakfast, which he heartily did, and was very courteous. We had a little more conversation from the word, (which he seemed to have very ready on the tongue end.) When parting he said he would call again: I then heard him preach in the open air, dwelling greatly on the subject of Baptism, which he handled according to the word; after preaching I entered into conversation with him upon the word, and he agreed with me in all I brought forth, keeping "Mormonism" entirely in the back ground! which made me think he was truly sent of the Lord, by his condescending so low, to visit me, a brother of low degree. He then told me, that he was living with one Mr. Davis in Bombay. He said when he came to the harbour, that he left his necessaries on board, and went into the Town every day for a week, and returned to the ship at night, and one night when returning he met Mr. D. and had a conversation with him on the word. M. D. took him back to his

house, and told him he had been waiting for "such an one, as Mr. F. professed to be, for some time back." Mr. F. told me, "that since he went to his house that the Lord had blessed Mr. D. in all things, had more to spare with Mr. F. at his table than ever he had before! and therefore he meant to live there, the same as the prophet lived with the widow of Sarepta, until the Lord would gather him a congregation, and when he would impart spiritual things, no doubt but he would get his temporal living, as he came without purse or scrip, only his passage was paid out and a small pittance to live on for a few days." Getting such an account as this, I truly thought him one sent of the Lord. I then gave him H. R.'s address, and told him that he would receive a kind welcome there. We parted. In a few days more I saw him again, and he told me "he had seen H. R., and that H. R. told him that he had been waiting for one like him, Mr. F., to come and teach him, H. R., the way of the Lord more perfectly, and in a few days H. R intended to come forth and be baptized of him and receive the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of his hands. When I heard this, and feeling H. R. was one that could not easily be deceived, I would go forth also! But I also told him, the next time he preached in the open air to let the Soldiers know that I was to be baptized: that if so these gifts was not conferred on me I would expose him before them all. He told me, if I believe and also Mr. H. R. that we would receive all those gifts in great abundance for the purpose of establishing the only true mission in the Presidency! I then went to H. R. and he knows all the remainder, &c. &c." The writer goes on to relate how others of his acquaintances have been pestered with the two Findlays, and a Mr. West from the "Salt Lake," but as the Poona doings are foreign to the matter in hand we omit it; sufficient has been stated to corroborate the assertions of H. R. in his letters, so far as relates to the Mormon craft amongst the Highlanders, and exonerates him from suspicions so far.

(A True Extract.)

☞ We have seen the letter from which the above extract is truly made.—*Ed. B. G.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL,

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The next OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, per H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, will be closed on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

AN AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms

Bombay, General Post Office. 23rd November, 1853

D. DAVIDSON, Deputy Post Master General.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1853.

ON WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

ON THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE direct the attention of our readers to an article in our Selections, on "Papal Rule in Italy." Such is the heading given in the journal from which we extract, though in fairness we must remark that, so far as we can see, the atrocious tyranny referred to, is Austrian rather than Papal; although, doubtless, Rome is indirectly and even deeply implicated.

THE MAIL OF the 28th October brings no welcome news to the lovers of peace. It is true the die is not yet cast, but it is not likely that Russia, after advancing so far, will now retreat at the command of Turkey, against which she has so often successfully warred. The fifteen days of grace, conceded to her, will not mend matters, whether there be war or peace, the Emperor of Russia will never lose his hold of the Trans-Danubian Provinces, and that may be considered prize enough for one campaign—he may bide his time for the rest, meanwhile the provision market, and money markets are not so cheering, as when the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered his financial speech. Cholera however was abating. War then seems eminent, while France and England are both suffering from high markets; Prussia and Austria are to be neutral in the conflict, the best thing that can happen for the Czar. Only let one of these powers help him, and then the Alps or the Rhine will not long keep back the French troops from wounding him through the sides of his allies. But he is too wise to wish such burdensome helpers, or to invite others to share in the spoil. Meanwhile the Peace Society has been holding its Sessions in Edinburgh, and preaching peace. A very good letter has been sent there by Mr. Henry Drummond, which we insert for the gratification of our readers.

THE following particulars, in relation to the late doings in Tuscany, taken from the London *Examiner*, will be interesting to our readers:—

"LIBERATION OF MISS CUNNINGHAME.—The 'Record' gives the substance of some communications just received from Tuscany and Northern Italy on the subject of this lady's release. Miss Cunninghame was set at liberty on Monday, the 10th instant, and the circumstances are interesting. Mr Scarlett's conduct was throughout as feeble and undignified as it was in the case of Mr Mather, where his acts were disclaimed by the Earl of Malmesbury as derogatory to the dignity of England. In both cases he showed a great deal of good nature; and in the last transaction he exerted himself to obtain first the pardon, and then the good treatment, of Miss Cunninghame; but it was all on the ground of favour, and as a supplication on behalf of one whose conduct could not be defended, and who had broken the laws of the country. "I am told," says a correspondent, "that when the Revd. J. Gordon, in his first interview, asked Mr Scarlett whether the case could not be put on higher grounds, and grounds more becoming the dignity of the British name" Mr Scarlett briefly replied, 'We have no grounds at all;' and being reminded of the barbarity of the law, he said that with that we had nothing to do, 'it was the Grand Duke's law.'" In fact, it is no matter of surprise that Mr Gordon, finding that so little protection was to be had from the British passport, began to think whether he ought not to attend to the urgent advice of friends, and consult his own safety and that of Miss Cunninghame's mother and sister, as rumours were rife that both of their names were compromised, and that both were chargeable with having given away Bibles when asked by some of the poor people whom they met in their walks at the baths of Lucca. It was well that they escaped, as the absence of the sister occasioned a total failure in the legal evidence intended to establish the identity of the alleged culprit, some of the acts attributed to Miss Margaret Cunninghame having been the acts of her sister, and several of the witnesses being doubtful as to which of the two ladies it was who yielded to their request and gave them the tracts. Another point in this case was this—that none of the tracts had ever been examined or condemned by the Romish Church; that none of them attacked Popery; and that, this being so, the distributors were not amenable to a law imposing penalties on those who insult or attack the established religion. The tracts were assumed to be bad at a guess, and Mr Scarlett was weak enough to assume their illegality, and in fact, the truth of all that he was told by the Tuscans without question. But the Tuscan government felt that, watched as they were by the British government, they could not on such grounds substantiate a charge of criminality, and the Duke was advised to pardon Miss Canninghame as an act of grace, rather than be compelled to do so by a legal decision of their Supreme Court. But here a difficulty ensued, for Miss Cunninghame, convinced that she had done no wrong, and that the *grazia*, or pardon, was only intended to anticipate her liberation either by the act of the British government or the judgment of the Royal Court of Tuscany, refused to accept of her liberation as an act of grace.—One of her friends thus writes, "Miss Cunninghame is in spirit, as in blood, a worthy descendant of the great Scottish Reformer. I copy her own words on her liberation." "I have not accepted the Grand Duke's *grazia*. On the contrary, I said at once, that what he owed me in justice, I did not wish to receive in grace, and that until I consulted my advocate I would not go out of the prison. However, in the course of a few hours, I got another message to say that they had orders to send me out, and that they begged me as a favour that I would go, as otherwise they would be obliged to turn me out, 'Then,' said I, 'give me a paper stamped and signed, to say that I am turned out, and have not gone voluntarily,' which accordingly they did. I am told that one half-hour later I should have had a decree from the Second Court in my favour, which would have declared that I had done nothing worthy of bonds, and therefore that the case could go no further. It is currently reported that the cause of this pardon is, that despatches came from Lord Clarendon to say that if I was not set it at liberty at once, the British arms would be taken down from the Embassy, and this is what the Italians believe." Miss Cunninghame adds, "'It is considered here the greatest triumph, since the Grand Duke has freed me because England has demanded it, and it is universally known also that I am declared innocent legally."

THE DUSSERA AT INDORE.—Our readers may scarcely have forgotten the remarks we made, this time last year, on the celebration of the Dussera festival at Indore, and the strong censure which, however reluctantly, we were compelled to pass on the part taken in it by one for whom, on many accounts, we entertain a sincere respect, Mr., now Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident at Holkar's Court. Our attention was recently attracted by some observations that appeared in the *Bombay Times*, to the effect that a very great change had this year taken place in the mode of celebrating the festival. We copied the statement without remark at the time, earnestly hoping that we might be able to corroborate it by independent testimony. The testimony we sought has now arrived, and, on the whole, confirms the assertion of the *Times*.

A reform, unhappily not radical, yet important, has taken place in the celebration of the Dussera at Indore. On former occasions guests were invited from the neighbouring stations to the British Residency—these joined the train of the Resident—there were dinners and rejoicings of all sorts, all seemingly in honour (so assuredly the natives construed it) of the goddess and her festival. All this has been swept away. Still more; the local corps (officered by Englishmen, but paid by the Indore Government) was not called out, as on all previous occasions, to swell the pageant. Excellent, thus far. But the Resident, with his ordinary staff, attended the Raja, and we believe (on this second point our information is not so precise, and we shall be rejoiced if our strong fears can be set aside) into the same perilous proximity to the idolatrous and barbarous part of the ceremonial.

We do earnestly trust that Sir Robert Hamilton is not committed to *finality* in these measures. We hope that although an over-cautious reformer, he is, at all events, a progressive one.

We believe the *Times* errs in attributing the change in any degree to young Holkar. Did he suggest it? or with very great complacency accept it? Was the wretched buffalo spared, or hacked to shreds in the old barbarian style? Was the idolatrous portion of the ceremony altered in one iota? We suspect these are disagreeable questions; nor shall we press for replies, but content ourselves with expressing our entire conviction that the innovations at Indore are in no degree the result of the enlightenment of the Prince. Nor, if all the truth were told, would the Supreme Government come in for much praise in the matter. The credit of the reform, such as it is, is due to Sir Robert Hamilton,—the credit, that is to say, of candour, of a sincere desire to remove the evil when its real nature and disastrous influence had been pointed out, and of the courage, up to a certain point, of acting on his own responsibility.

Very possibly, if we knew all the adverse circumstances with which Sir Robert has had to contend, we should be more thankful for the instalment of good we have received, and less disposed to complain that we have not got more. Nevertheless, we stick to our text: *Excelsior*. He that does well pledges himself by so doing to do still better. We earnestly hope that Sir Robert Hamilton will not leave Indore without effecting a complete and eternal divorce between Indore Idolatry and the British Residency. Let some other day be selected,

the Prince's birth-day, or accession-day, or in short any season in all the year, for the paying of those honours to the Raja, which have hitherto been so peculiarly connected with the Dussera;—but let there be no demonstration from the British Residency on that ill-omened day, on which scenes are still enacted which are equally afflicting to the heart of a Christian, and revolting to the natural feelings of a man—at least, of a civilized man.

SABBATH MEDITATIONS, No. 3.—"He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son." Life is a lottery in respect that it hath prizes; but a very different thing in respect that chance does not preside over their distribution. Its prizes are rewards. The world is an amphitheatre; and the prospect of some bright ulterior good nerves men to this and that undertaking. We see how the presented motive meets its response in the mind of man. With surprise, however, we see that the correspondence is not perfect, and that the inferior prize elicits often a measure of consecration and of persevering endeavor that the superior fails to excite. The eye of a man is caught by some suspended crown, and without pausing to institute a comparison between it and others, he bids his imagination fling lustre over its dimnesses, and thenceforth it is his cynosure. In order that the mind may be rightly and in the highest degree wrought upon, that its highest energies may be aroused, duly directed, and lastingly sustained, there needs to be not only an all-worthiness in the external motive, the prize, but an inward disposition to attend to its value.

Man was made to live energetically, with his heart, mind, soul and strength ever devoted to the doing of wise and good and great things. Such a life is the unit, and every thing else but the fraction thereof, be it ·7 or ·3 or ·01 or ·0001. To obtain this unit, this whole of man, God offers His all. 'He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God.'

Energy supposes difficulty. It were a mockery so to endow creatures that they should find the perfection of existence only in the highest use of their powers, and not at the same time to point out enterprizes that should task to the full those energies. And nothing, perhaps, more strikingly betrays the fact of man's moral ruin, more emphatically shows his soul to be the wreck only of a noble argosy stranded upon the shore of this world, than that he should be conscious as he so often is, of these energies and aspirations, without being able to discern in the entire circumference of his horizon any sufficient enterprize for him to embark the whole of his nature in. Sometimes he imagines that he has found it. A Corsican youth aims to be lord of the civilized world, and is quite assured that the path chosen by him is strown with difficulties more nearly invincible than any other path of man. He binds upon his conscience the obligation of perpetual circumspection, and unbroken sleeplessness of resolution, and denial of the inferior appetites and sacrifice of all ties that might hamper the onward movement of his soul. He studies men and circumstances that he may baffle all plans which militate with his determination to make his own will the arbiter of national destinies. What grander thing can a man propose to himself (this is his thought) than to make subject to his own absolute control the armies and fleets, the treasures, the governments, the populations, the art, the wisdom, the genius of modern Europe? If this be not scope for the highest energies of man, what scope is there?

There are difficulties greater than any that Napoleon surmounted, as there is also a prize immensely superior to that for which he struggled. Had he set about the abnegation of all pride, the extirpation of all forms of selfishness, the renunciation of the world and the cultivation of faith, meekness, contrition, love, he would have found himself in the presence of difficulties far more imposing than any that confronted him at Lodi, Arcola or Austerlitz. Yes. had he looked upon this earth as the abode of a race in open rebellion to its Creator, and death busily engaged transferring mankind to the regions of everlasting despair, and devoted his utmost possible influence and endeavor to their salvation, the task would have been greater beyond all comparison. Apart from religion, man does his utmost and then perceives that he has done nothing. But in the kingdom of Heaven, in the kingdom of God's elect, he that is least is required to have more wisdom, a grander plan, a sterner purpose than Alexander or Napoleon; a loftier ideal, a purer taste than Raphael; in a word to be greater than all the great. For true greatness begins with truth. Where there is no just perception of man's true weakness, vileness and dependence, no self-renunciation, no coming as a little child to the feet of God, there all development is wrong, all works are vain, all greatness impossible.

Because we are saved through the merits of another, and purified through the agency of another, it does not follow that our life is one of passivity. There can be no greater error than the supposition that we are simply to let things be done. We are energized by God; but the very expression points to a most energetic life. We are strong not in ourselves, but in the Lord, and in the power of his might; we lose the shadow of strength and take the reality. The spirit of God comes not to save us from doing vainly. Paul says, Coloss. i. 29, "I labor, agonizing according to his energy who energizeth in me mightily." It is because God worketh in us that we are to work out our own salvation.

Christ's yoke is easy, not because he requires little of us, but because he gives us a heart to love his requirements and energies to perform them. If an engine is imperfect or without steam, you cannot make it move by lessening its freight train; but if it be put in perfect order, if steam be copiously supplied, it will fly with the undiminished train as though scarce feeling a clog upon its liberty. It is in somewhat this way that the soul finds rest in Christ while going about the mightiest of enterprizes. But let our verse itself speak, and tell us how the Christian finds rest amid effort, serenity amid strife. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things." It is the assured hope of an infinite good that keeps alive in him an unwearying spirit.

"All things." What wretched crumbs constitute the banquet of this world's princes. Some of them profess to seek for glory, honor and immortality; but they seek glory from an inglorious and fallen race, honor from a dishonored and rebellious troop, and immortality from mortals. They toil, suffer and die for that mite of admiration which selfish man can give, after he has lavished praise upon himself; and consider not that the meek shall ultimately inherit the earth and all possessions descend to him that overcometh. The usurpations of the world shall cease, and all things accrue to God again. But God is not richer in anything than he is in mercy; and he who is joint-heir with Christ and heir of God, finds that God in becoming his has also made all things his. This patrimony is no less than the limitless universe of matter and of mind.

To have all things and all beings infallibly directed with reference to our highest good, and that for ever, is to possess all things. Overcome, and thou shalt find all flowers blooming for thee, all winds odoriferous for thee, all skies beautiful for thee, all souls loving for thee; through the universal face of nature a smile of God shall beam for thee, and beam for ever.

REVIEW.

History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852. By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart.—*Vol 1st. William Blackwood & Sons, London and Edinburgh.*

ALISON has already taken a high place among contemporary writers of History, and the present work, when completed, will add still more to his fame. The monied aristocracy, generally, though incorrectly, identified with the democratic party, will not thank him for his criticisms, while the now defeated landed interest will welcome him as the foremost champion of their cause. Truth is a thing we are all aiming at, or at least profess to aim at, and yet it for ever seems to escape our grasp. The very acts which are the object of the highest admiration with one historian, meet with the severest reprobation from another. The beheaded tyrant of the democratic party is the martyr of the friends of the monarchy, and the seditious criminals executed by kings are the heroes worshipped by the mob. In their judgment of political affairs men are as much divided in opinion, as they are in respect of the things of religion. And in the words of our author, page 305, "The feelings of mankind have never stigmatized mere treason as a moral crime, so often has it arisen from noble though mistaken motives. Many families are proud of an ancestor who has lost his head on the scaffold for his accession to a revolt, but none ever pointed with exultation to one executed for murder or house-breaking. Transportation to a distant country, under certification of death in case of return, is the true mode of dealing with acts, which, without the intermixture of baser crimes or motives, tend only to change of government.....Opinion is not the proper object of punishment—it is acts only that are, and the appropriate punishment for acts tending to dispossess the government is to dispossess the person attempting it."

Sir Archibald Alison supposes that France and England have both passed the meridian altitude of their glory and prosperity, and are now declining; the cause in France being that restless spirit of revolution, which is ever convulsing the nation, and in England the class influence of the monied aristocracy carrying every thing their own way, congregating vast degraded masses of men, women and children in large manufactories, feeding them on the foreign wheat wrung from the labour of Sclavonian serfs, and thus ruining the agriculture of their country, and grasping at present advantages, while incurring the almost certain risk of a great and future evil. Meanwhile he contemplates with pleasure the spread of the Anglo-saxon race, carrying its literature and language throughout the world, and transplanting to new and distant regions its laws and institutions.

The following extract from the Preface will give a better view than we can do of the spirit of the author's work.

After alluding to the continental and Indian wars, and the emigration to the gold-fields of Australia and California, he says:—"Events so wonderful, and succeeding one another with such rapidity, must impress on the most inconsiderate observer the belief of a great change going forward in human affairs, of which we are the unconscious instruments. That change is THE SECOND DISPERSION OF MANKIND; the spread of civilization, the extension of Christianity, over the hitherto desert and unpeopled parts of the earths. All the changes which have occurred during the period have conspired to bring about this result. They began

with the first French Revolution, the publication of *the rights of man* first set them in motion; they will terminate only with the end of the world. It is hard to say whether the passion of civilization, the discoveries of science, or the treasures of the wilderness, have acted most powerfully in working out this great change. The first developed the energy in the breast of civilized man, which rendered him capable of great achievements, and inspired him with passions which prompted him to seek a wider and more unfettered situation for their gratification than the Old World could afford; the second in the discovery of steam, furnished him with the means of reaching with facility the most remote region, and armed him with powers which rendered barbarous nations powerless to repel his advance; the third presented irresistable attractions at the same time, in the most remote parts of the earth, which overcame the attachments of home—and indolence of aged civilization, and sent forth the hardy emigrant, a willing adventurer to seek his fortune in the golden lottery of distant lands. No such powerful causes, producing the dispersion of the species, have come into operation since mankind were originally separated on the Assyrian plains; and it took place from an attempt, springing from the pride and ambition of man, as vain as the building of the Tower of Babel.

"That attempt was to endeavour to establish social felicity, and insure the fortunes of the species, by the mere spread of knowledge, and the establishment of democratic institutions, irrespective of religious influence, or the moral training of the people. As this project was based on the pride of intellect, and rested on the doctrine of human perfectibility, so it met with the same result as the attempt, by a tower raised by human hands, to reach the heavens. The whole history of Europe from 1789 to the period at which this history closes is but the annals of the unsuccessful efforts of man to reach this unattainable object. Everywhere it has met with the most signal failure."

These ideas of a great and reflecting mind will no doubt be scouted by those who guide the movement of the day, or glide joyously forward in its current. Men are always wise too late. They admire the sages of antiquity, and leave posterity to admire the original thinkers to which our age gives birth. It is the old feeling injected into the human breast in the garden of Eden, by which they are animated. "Ye shall be as gods," and the means the same,—knowledge as opposed to faith—the knowledge of a short-sighted creature, setting itself up in opposition to confidence in the knowledge of him, who knows the end from the beginning.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—NOVEMBER 18.

—— We should be sorry to see the mania for impertinent legislation, so prevalent in Continental Europe, reaching this country, and cannot without regret meet such statements as the following, contained in a Sholapoor letter to the *Telegraph and Courier*:—"Our vigilant Bazaar Master when going his usual rounds the other night about 12 o'clock, popped in rather unexpectedly upon five or six soucars, who were assiduously engaged in a deep course of study by the 'midnight oil.' As the smallest spark of light, either material or mental, is not permitted, be exhibited by any Native after 11 o'clock P. M being in contravention of G. O. C., these aspiring gents were dragged up the following day and fined 5 rupees each. That this was the only course of procedure the Bazaar Master could adopt, is an, undisputed, but lamentable, fact. Suppose that these diligent students had been poring over the pages of 'Berquin's Children's Friend,' or 'Æsop's Fables' done into Mahratta, instead of being busily occupied in cautiously calculating how they could best chouse poor Ensign Softhead, would it not be a monstrous injustice to make them pay an impost upon the oil they burn, and also an enormous tax for presuming to burn it after a certain hour? I should think so. But to look at the hardship of the case in another point of view, suppose that a member of the soucar's family should be taken suddenly unwell, and that a light were required during the night in the chamber of the sick, would it not be a heinous wrong inflicted on the soucar, or for that part on any other one, to fine him 5 rupees for so doing, simply because it was after the regulated hour, and because he had not obtained the permission of the authorities? what a noble specimen of the great privileges the natives enjoy under the rule of the East India Company!"

—— The following is from the same journal:—"The American Squadron still remains in the Chinese waters. The *Macedonian*, (frigate), at Hongkong; the *Powhatan* (steamer), the *Vandalia* (sloop), and the *Southampton* (store-ship), are at Cumsingmoon; the *Susquehanna* (steamer), and the *Supply* (store-ship), are at Whampoa; and the *Mississippi* (steamer) to which vessel Commodore Perry lately removed his flag, is at Macao. The *Saratoga* (sloop) off the Coast of Loochoo where the whole fleet will rendezvous, it is said, sometime in January, and proceed to Japan in the month following, where their imposing appearance must command a very civil reception. There can hardly be a doubt that the Commodore will be enabled to carry out the desires of his government in establishing a treaty of commerce without having occasion to fire one single gun."

—— The *Melbourne Herald*, September 23, says:—"On the 29th ult. news reached Melbourne to the effect that a party of gold diggers of the last named place had come upon a complete table of gold, had obtained several thousands of ounces from one hole, and were continuing to send the precious metal to the surface in most astounding quantities. This news proved to be substantially correct, and, as is of course always the case, a number of holes were immediately sunk round that of the first lucky discoverers. The place where this great 'find' took place was one requiring very deep sinking. From eighty to a hundred feet of hard and unproductive soil had to be dug through before the rich stratum of "washing-stuff" could be reached. But when reached, it repaid all previous labour, as from £1500 to £2000 worth of gold is said to have been on an average obtained from every square foot of this extraordinary deposit. The holes in this place acquired, from their richness, the name of the Jewellers' Shops, and their discovery has resulted in a 'rush' to the neighbourhood."

—— The subjoined is from the same, and relates to the Hobson's Bay Railway Company:—"In order to avoid the delay incident to sending to England for the requisite machinery, the Company have made their own steam pile-driving machine, and have fairly commenced the extensive pier at Sandridge, along which vessels will, we hope, before very long, be discharging their cargoes. A vast number of piles of New Zealand timber are already lying upon the beach ready for use, and though, just at the present moment, the works of this pier are almost at a standstill, a contract has been entered into, according to which the contractors are bound to have fifteen hundred feet length of pier ready within six months. The embankment between Sandridge and Melbourne has also been satisfactorily advanced; about half of this work being now finished, and ready for the sleepers and rails. We are informed that, within six or eight months, the entire railway will be completed and in active operation, and judging from what has already been done, we see no reason to doubt this assertion."

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 19.

—— One of the most important witnesses in the case of the Parsee shot on board the *Malta*, Dr. Grant, died a few days ago, of an apoplectic fit.

—— The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company offer to forward telegraphic despatches from Trieste to England or any part of the Continent. Merchant or other parties in India, wishing to avail themselves of this medium, must direct to the Alexandria Agent of Lloyd's, superscribing telegraphic despatch. Their charge is £ 1 per each dispatch. In addition, there are the expenses of telegraphing, say for 20 words to London 32 shillings sterling. In contrast with these charges, hear what says the American correspondent of a London paper:

"To give you some idea of the extent of Electric Telegraph communication here, I may say that I had occasion this morning to telegraph to New Orleans, near upon 3,000 miles from Boston. I did not even leave my desk, for the Telegraph office is opposite, and I threw my message across the street, which was "How many deaths yesterday, what prospect?" and in less than a quarter of an hour came a printed answer of twenty-five words. Sharp work that. It only cost three shillings English."

—— From a communication in the *Madras Christian Herald*, we take the following:—"Under Orders from the Supreme Government, the following form of oath has been prescribed to be administered to men of the Seikh persuasion on enlistment, or when required to give evidence before Military Courts.

OATH.—I—inhabitant of—son of—, swear by the Gooroo Grunth Sahibjee, and if I tell a falsehood may the Gooroo Grunth Sahib cause misfortune to descend upon me, that I never will forsake or abandon my Colors, &c &c.

WITNESSES OATH.—I swear by the Gooroo Grunth Sahibjee, that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth &c., and if I tell a falsehood may the Gooroo Grunth Sahib cause misfortune to descend upon me."—*Taken from the Bengal General Orders.*

A Christian Government requires its Christian servants to put the Gooroo Grunth Sahibjee on the Throne of the great Jehovah, and ascribe unto him that divine knowledge and power due unto God alone! Has the matter been considered? Has the Governor General reflected upon the serious questions which are involved in the enactment?

—— "We have to record," says a Madras journal "a very sad accident which occurred at the Presidency about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, when three fine lads were struck dead by lightning, in the solitary Monument on the North Esplanade. Dr. Hunter was immediately in attendance, but no human skill could avail. These poor youths were 17, 14, and 13 years of age respectively. The two elder were the sons of Mr. Lancaster, the youngest was the son of Mr. Haughton."

——The *Cape Town Mail*, September 28, says: "A public work of great importance to the Western Districts of the Colony has just been completed. Between Cape Town and the rich corn growing regions of Worcester there interposes, at a distance of about forty miles, a vast range of mountains stretching across the country, and nearly cutting off the capital from all communication with the interior in that direction. These mountains are only passable at a few points, where it was formerly necessary to unload a waggon one side, carry over the packages by hand, or on the backs of horses, and re-load them into another at the other side,—in short, they form as complete a barrier to intercourse by wheel carriages as the Isthmus of Darien to ships. At an expense of £50,000, with the labour of our colonial convicts, this mighty barrier has been cut through, from one side to the other,—upwards of 13 miles,—and a magnificent road constructed, by which the untold wealth of the interior may pour down unobstructed to the shores of Table Bay. This road was opened for public use last week, amidst great rejoicings."

——A Melbourne paper says:—"Our communication with the United States of America promises to be as much accelerated by the improved steam vessels placed on the line, as that with the mother country. By the last advices from Boston, we find that letters had been received in that city from Melbourne, via Callao, in 58 days!

—— We take the following from the *Dnyanodaya*:—The Hindus tell us that a certain Jain, named Man Iammisra, an incarnation of the goddess Devi, wrote various books in support of Jainism and in refutation of Hindnism; and so successful was he that this latter religion seemed likely to perish from the earth. In this extremity, the renowned Shankaracharya, who was an incarnation of Shiva, appeared for the preservation of the true faith. He refuted the doctrines of the Jain champion, destroyed his books and re-established the Hindu religion. The Jain in revenge pronounced a curse upon Shankaracharya, to the effect that he should not die in the holy land of the Hindus, but in a country barbarous and accursed; and he did die accordingly about five or six miles from Bassein in the Northern Konkan, where his *Samádhi* may still be seen. Recently the Roman Catholics began to build a Church near this tomb, to which the Hindus made great objections, declaring that it was repugnant to their feelings that the tomb of their great *guru* should be thus defiled. As the Roman Catholics would not relinquish their purpose, the case was carried before the Mamalatdar at Bassein, who refused to interfere. The Hindus then appealed, but with no better success, to the Sudder Adawlut. What they will do in these circumstances remains to be seen.

—— Several pigeons thrown up at Bordeaux, at 5 o'clock A. M., Saturday, July 30, reached Brussels (211 leagues distant) the same day. The first bird entered the dove cot at 40 minutes after 4, having traveled about 50 miles an hour for twelve hours. Few locomotives beat this. 'As birds flying so will the Lord of Hosts defend Jerusalem.' The reference here may be to the rapidity with which the Lord moves to the deliverance of his people. We have often, when traveling on a Railway at great speed, observed the ease with which some birds passed by, leaving the train behind. We hear now-a-days however of engines that do their eighty miles an hour.

—— The *Newfoundland Morning Post* learns that the Newfoundland and Telegraph Steam Ship Company intend to have four passenger steamers, guaranteed to make 20 knots an hour, to run between St. John and some British port. It is also said that intimations have been made that the Collins' line will unite with

the new company, and make arrangements to have their fine steamers touch at St. John on the voyages to and from Europe.—The distance between St. Johns and the western ports of Ireland is but 1800 miles. Steamers of the above mentioned capacity would make the run in four days.

—— Mr. Rufus Porter, who has been so long and earnestly engaged upon the flying ship, has at length announced that he would make an excursion in it from Washington to New York in the month of October. We shall soon know what success he met with.—The English papers mention that a Mr. Wise proposes to cross the Atlantic in balloons, by availing himself of easterly currents of air supposed to exist at a certain height. This dependence seems to us a frail one. At any very considerable elevation, the rarity of the air makes respiration too difficult for man to remain there with any satisfaction.

—— From the last number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the *Bombay Times* "learns that Colonel Rawlinson has collected materials for a work on Nineveh, the historical portion of which embraces the period comprised between the time of Solomon and the destruction of that kingdom.—He has found thousands of clay tablets upon which are inscribed treatises explanatory of, as he says himself, almost every subject under the sun"; in fact these form a perfect encyclopedia of Assyrian Science, by which the Colonel hopes to be able to trace all Greek knowledge to this source. He has obtained a list of the Assyrian kings from the fall of Nineveh in the 7th century B.C. to the middle of the 13th century, during which time Assyria was subject to Babylonia, and thinks he will be able to elucidate the history of the latter empire through all its dynasties up to the twenty-third century before the Christian era. Beyond that period he does not expect to ascend by the direct evidence of history but by "mythological tradition" which he can plainly see will bring the subject into immediate connection with the 10th chapter of Genesis. So numerous are the remains of the Royal Library at Nineveh that it would take ten years to copy all the MSS. documents now collected, and wherever search is instituted fresh tablets are discovered, so that there is almost an unlimited supply. The deciphering of these tablets however is no easy task, and the extreme difficulty attending such an undertaking may be judged of by the fact, that the alphabet in which they are written consists of more than a thousand distinct characters, each of which has four or five different values according to the position in which they occur.

MONDAY,—NOVEMBER 21.

—— The following is another extract from the *Dnyanodaya* :—"On the 2nd of October, a Brahman youth, named Vishnoopunt, was baptized by the American Missionaries at Ahmednuggur. This young man went to Ahmednuggur last year from Poona, where his father's family resides, to take charge of a girl's school established at that place by a society of natives. As a result of the efforts made for many years for the instruction of native females by the American Missionaries at Ahmednuggur, considerable interest is felt in some portions of the native community there for the education of their daughters. About two years ago a society was formed among the natives for the establishment of girls' schools among themselves. Two schools were established, which continue to flourish till the present time. Vishnoopunt, the young man mentioned above, was the teacher of one of these schools, and proved very efficient in instructing the girls under his charge. When he first went to Ahmednuggur he knew scarcely anything of Christianity. On the contrary, like many of the young men of Poona, he was inclined to deistical sentiments. He soon became acquainted with the converts of the Ahmednuggur Mission, and after a few conversations with them, began to feel that they had the truth on their side. In January or February last he expressed a desire to become acquainted with the Christian Scriptures. The converts were delighted to hear him express this desire and began to read the New Testament with him, and by comparing its doctrines with those of Hindusm they showed him that the truth was to be found in the Christian Scriptures alone. As soon as he became convinced of the truth of the religion of Christ he began to tell those around him his convictions. His friends urged him not to leave Hindusim, but he disregarded their entreaties and showed them that he had reason and truth on his side. His mother came from Poona to persuade him to go back to his home and to the religion of his fathers, but even the voice of affection was insufficient to move him from his purpose of becoming a Christian. He passed through the fiery trial without wavering. His friends then endeavored to use force, but all their efforts were unavailing. He was finally baptized on the first Sabbath in October, many of his acquaintances being present on the occasion. He has since manifested great boldness and zeal in making known the truth to his countrymen. We hope he will prove a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ and be employed in spreading abroad the knowledge of that truth which has been imparted to him.

—— The *Ajdaha* is to be dismantled.

—— The Mails for Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and New Zealand, which were despatched hence by the ship *Good Success* on the 22nd ultimo, were lost overboard while that vessel was at anchor in the Cochin roads, owing to their having been insecurely deposited too near the Stern Ports. Negligence where mails are concerned, is a most serious negligence. No part of a cargo is more valuable than this ; and all should learn so to regard it, who have any thing to do with its transmission. For all that is known to the contrary, not property merely, but the lives of individuals, the destinies of a nation, may be depending upon some letter contained in a mail.

—— It is now about 15 months since Rs 20,000 were subscribed in Bombay for a Sailors' Home on a proper scale, says the *Bombay Times* ; and yet we seem as far off as ever from having it.

—— Dr. Green has asked permission of the Board of Conservancy to open up the streets between the Bombay Green and the Esplanade, for the purpose of laying down the Electric Telegraph, and has obtained it of course. The breach of surface is to be thoroughly repaired within twelve hours after the time of opening.

—— The following from the *Hurkaru* looks encouraging. If we mistake not the Calcutta mails came once or twice experimentally by the proposed route and came in 8 days.—"On the recommendation of the present officiating Post Master General the local Government, we have been given to understand, has abolished the postal communication between Calcutta and Bombay *via* Sumbulpore. It will now run up the Grand Trunk Road. By this arrangement an annual saving of about Co.'s Rs. 80,000 will be effected in establishment, and 23,000 for repair of roads. A new route has also been opened between Midnapore and Fort St. George, for which we hear an establishment of Co.'s Rs. 599 has received the sanction of Government."

—— The expenses of the *Melbourne Argus* amount to £200 per diem. Circulation 14,000.

—— The *Telegraph & Courier* takes the following from the *South Australian Register* :—"The great feature of interest recently developed in connection with South Australia is the opening up of the navigation of the Murray. This has been successfully accomplished by steam. Captain Cadell, in the *Lady Augusta*, a steamer of a light draught of water, and built in Sydney expressly for the purpose, entered the sea-mouth of the Murray on the 16th of last month, and on the 17th instant arrived at Swan Hill, a distance of 1,000 miles. Captain Cadell was accompanied by his Excellency Sir Henry Young, and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Adelaide, including a special reporter from each of the daily papers. The waters of this noble stream have thus been made available for the purposes of traffic ; the extensive alluvial flats along its banks will be thrown open to the agriculturist ; the large flood-gum timber to be found in the course of the stream will be rendered useful ; and the settlers in the interior of the country, whose distances from the different metropolitan towns made it next to impossible for them to get their produce to market, or to get stores to their stations, will now have the advantage of an easy and inexpensive route. Indeed, it is difficult to estimate the importance of such means of internal communication. The river has also been navigated for the same distance by another steamer, built by Messrs. Randall of Gumeracha, the *Mary Ann*. This little vessel started a few days before Captain Cadell's and proceeded on her voyage without any difficulty."

TUESDAY,—NOVEMBER 22.

—— The *Semiramis*, with the English Mail of October 24th, came in last evening. She left Aden the 12th, at 5 P. M. She could not bring on all the passengers ; some have been left at Aden to find their way as they can across the Arabian Sea to Bombay.

—— Rs. 400 were collected in Trinity Chapel last Sunday, for the Bible Society's Jubilee fund ; the sermons were preached by the Reverend J. Robertson and the Reverend George Candy.

—— The *Friend of India* says :—"We are not advancing. While from every quarter of the world we hear of improved rates of speed, while Cunard and Collins' steamers count their voyages across the Atlantic by minutes, while American shipowners talk of reaching Liverpool from New York in six days, and while even a Royal frigate moves at sixteen miles an hour, the communication between England and India stands still. In the last five years we have scarcely gained a day. Our news still reaches us thirty-five days old, and though this may in part be ascribed to the failure of the Bombay and Suez line, and the disgraceful state of the road between Calcutta and Bombay, still we are without the advantages we had a right to expect from the new contract. There exists no real obstacle, except the supineness of the officials at home, to prevent the Mails from reaching Calcutta in thirty days ; an attainment of this object should be the *sine qua non* in granting any fresh contract." In reference to something in the above extract, we remark that an experiment is about to be tried in the United States that will doubtless excite much interest. There is a steamboat on the stocks at New York, to be launched next month, which will draw but 6½ feet, and yet be driven by an engine of 1,200 horse power. It has been determined to see how much can be made of steam by changing the proportions between power and tonnage. A certain number of vessels are required on the great lines of communication, to effect what can be done in the way of speed, leaving the transport of freight and of the bulk of passengers to other steamers. Vessels are to be built with more horse power than tonnage. 2 to 5 is the highest proportion heretofore reached, if we except some of the American river-boats. A New York paper mentions that the Ali a recently made the trip from New York to Poughkeepsie, 82 miles, in three hours and ten minutes, being at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour.

—— The emigration from China to California is still going on. At the last Californian dates, the Chinese were arriving in great numbers.

—— The *Benares Recorder* says :—"In attempting to secure a culprit the Naib Cotwal, *Ahmud Hoosein Khan*, went in person to the scene of bloodshed to get hold of the offender. He was unarmed, and accompanied by two Thanah Burkundazes and a Jumadar. He went into the workshop where the quarrel had taken place, and was attacked by a body of Joolahas armed with bludgeons, weaver's beams, and knives ; and he died from the effects of the assault in about an hour. The Burkundazes drew their swords and cut down some few of the assailants, after being well thrashed themselves. The Magistrates were on the spot as soon as information of the tragedy reached them, and secured a number of persons who were suspected of having been concerned in the onslaught on the Naib Cotwal. About 200 in all were apprehended."—Rashi seems to be as turbulent as it is holy.

—— The *Khair Khwah i-Hind*, a Christian paper published at Mirzapore, gives the following information, not uninteresting to us, for we shall share in the benefits of the improvement :—"We are glad to be able to announce that Mail Carts are to be laid on the road from Mirzapore to Nagpore on the 1st November. Some two days will thus be saved in the transmission of the Overland Mail from Nagpore to Mirzapore."

WEDNESDAY,—NOVEMBER 23.

—— Martin Kosta has left Smyrna in the Ship Sultana for America.

—— It appears that the Christians of Syria are groaning under such oppression that they are seriously considering whether it were not better to quit the country, leaving all their property at the disposition of the Turks. Many families have already done so. Arms have been given to the Druses while the Christians are by law disarmed. A public prayer is offered every day in the streets of Beyrout, for the extirpation of infidels, (called also God's enemies the Christians,) and for the triumph of Mahomedanism. The *Malta Mail* gives this information.

—— The greater part of the French fleet and some of the English ships of war had left Besika bay for Constantinople October 22.

THURSDAY,—NOVEMBER 24.

—— The *Bombay Times* says that the resolution to exclude the sweeper caste from the use of the Railway has given much dissatisfaction at home, and will be annulled by the London board.

—— Four Cattamaran men who rendered great service on occasion of the shipwrecks in March last, at Madras, have been presented by Government with medals, one gold and three silver, and with dwelling-houses, one each.

—— From Semlin to England, 2000 miles, intelligence has been conveyed in two hours.

—— Three Telugu converts have joined the Free Church Mission at Madras.—At Guntoor, the Rev. Mr. Heyer has baptized eight adult converts.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* learns that Lord Dalhousie is to remain another year from 1 Jan. prox.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant F. Schneider, Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, under date the 26th ultimo, is to have effect from the 3rd instant.

Major H. W. Trevelyan received charge of the Office of Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, from Captain D'Oyly Compton, on the 8th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1853.

Captain M. Battye is appointed Acting Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, from the date of the demise of Major Fullajames, until relieved by Captain Wallace.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner in Scinde, under date the 6th instant, is to have effect from the 17th idem.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. MALET, Chief Secretary

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1853.

The following appointments have been made by the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut :—

Rao Saheb Bhow Mulheeral to be Acting Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad.

Azum Purshotumdass Poonjasha to be Acting Moonsiff of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1853.

Second Hospital Assistant Rymon Khan, of the 2nd Battalion Gun Lascars, has been transferred to the Jail Hospital at Aden.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Captain C. F. Grant, Acting Superintendent of Police at Kaira, is allowed an extension of leave, from the 5th November to the 1st December, on Medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J. DAVIES, Deputy Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1853.

Mr. A. Rogers, Settlement Officer in Guzerat, is placed in Revenue charge of the Talookdaree Villages in the Verumgaon, Dholka, Dhundooka, and Gogo Districts of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Mr. J. G. White to proceed to Surat, for the purpose of studying Coozerattee.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1853.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information :—

Furloughs available on this date, 6.
Admitted. Mr. A. K. Forbes, Civil Service.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1853.

Mr. W. Sandwith, 3rd Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, has been examined in the Printed Regulations and found competent to transact public business.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1853.

Mr. D. Davidson, Post Master General, resumed charge of his duties on the 16th instant.

The Post Master at Nagpoor has been allowed leave of absence for two months, to proceed to Calcutta, on private affairs, his duties being performed in the interim by Lieutenant Crichton, of the 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Atkinson delivered over charge of the Office of Marriage Registrar of Surat to the Magistrate, on the 10th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor on Council,
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th November, 1853.

No. 682 of 1853.—Gunner Benjamin Hauson, of the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, is allowed a free discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of the Government General Order No. 543, of the 23rd September 1852

No. 683 of 1853.—Private Benjamin Harrison, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), is allowed a free discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of the G. G. O. No. 543, of the 23rd September 1852.

No. 684 of 1853.—The following Officers have been found by a Committee, which sat on the 10th October last, to be qualified and competent to conduct Commissariat duties.

Captain A. W. Lucas, Sub-Assist. Commissary Genl.
Lieut. F. P. Mignon, 1st Class Commissariat Agent.

Bombay Castle, 18th November, 1853.

No. 686 of 1853.—An order by Lieutenant Walker, dated Surat, the 11th February 1853, appointing Lieut. Ferguson, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., during such time as the former Officer held temporary command of the Regiment, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 19th November, 1853.

No. 687 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. E. Bowles of the 23rd Regiment N. Lt. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 688 of 1853.—Private John Tyson of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is allowed a free discharge from the Hon'ble Company's service under the provisions of the G. G. O. No. 543 of the 23rd Sept. 1852.

No. 689 of 1853.—An order by Major Pope dated Baroda the 1st November 1853, appointing Lieutenant Moberly to act as Adjutant to the 17th Regiment N. I, during the absence of Lieutenant Pogson, on leave, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 690 of 1853.—The following temporary appointment in made :—

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Lawrence, to act as Garrison Surgeon at Surat, during the absence of Surgeon Pitcairn, on sick leave to the Cape, or until further orders, vice Atkinson permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 691 of 1853.—The following promotion is made.

Regiment of Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant R. Pittman to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Stevenson deceased.—Date of rank, 3rd November 1853,

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and posted to the Regiment of Artillery, vice Pittman promoted.

Thomas Hawkins Turner,—Rank as 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment 3rd Nov. 1853, Army 12th June 1852

No. 692 of 1853.—The following Gentleman are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry, and Infantry on this Establishment, the Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, and for the Infantry to Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry

No. 991—Mr Walter Elliott LeGeyt.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th November 1853.

Infantry.

No. 990.—Mr Gregory Colquhoun Grant.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th November 1853.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Brevet Major S. Lundow 16th Regt. N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th November 1853.

Lieutenant H. H. Elliott, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lancers.—Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 21st November, 1853.

No 693 of 1853—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 28th October 1853.

No. 875 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council having had under consideration the mode of payment to be observed in regard to Native Soldiers of the Madras and Bombay Armies, who may be desirous of drawing pay while on leave at stations under this Presidency, is pleased to promulgate the following Rules, in supersession of the Government General Order, No. 168, of the 12th March 1852, and of previous regulations on the subject:—

1. All Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, belonging to either of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, who may obtain leave of absence to stations in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, and who may be desirous of drawing pay during the term of such leave, will be furnished with a passport or leave certificate for this purpose, agreably to the accompanying Form (No. 1.)

2. The passports are to be carefully filled up by the Regimental or other Officers entrusted with their preparation, great care and minuteness in recording the personal appearance and particular marks of each Soldier being requisite to ensure identification and to prevent fraud.

3. Each Soldier must the required to indicate the Treasuries, Civil or Military, from which he may be desirous of drawing pay. A specification thereof is to be entered in the passport in the appropriate column, and it should be distinctly explained to every Native Soldier, that in the event of any deviation from his stated route, as entered in the passport, he will receive no pay except on arrival at one of the stations therein mentioned.

4. The Officers in charge of the Treasuries thus indicated should be advised of the intended payments simultaneously with the issue of the passport, and be furnished with a copy of the latter document.

5 The advice should also contain the probable dates of arrival of the holder of the passport at each of the stations indicated, and in the event of his arriving much earlier or later than the appointed time at any station, the Collector or Pay Master of such station should notify the circumstance to the Officers at the remaining stations entered in the passport.

6 No duplicate passport is to be issued without a previous reference to the Officers in charge of the several Treasuries concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the payments that may have been made upon the original passport and advice of the issue of a duplicate passport is invariably to be furnished to the several Treasueies therein mentioned.

7. The several Pay Masters, Deputy Pay Masters, Collectors and other disbursing Officers in Bengal and the North Western Provinces are authorized to discharge as the same shall become due, the pay of Furlough men of the Madras and Bombay Establishments, on presentation of passports or leave certificates in the form above prescribed, provided that advice thereof has beeen duly received, and that the identity of the applicants has been satisfactorily established. It should be the special care of all disbursing Officers or their subordinates to compare the passport presented in each case with the copy furnished with the letter of advice, and to see that the descriptive remarks entered in both correspond with personal appeance of the applicant.

8. Receipts for all payments thus made are invariably to be taken in duplicate and the payments are to be debited in the disbursing Officer's account current to Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

9. A note of every payment, of the date on which it is made, and the period to which it refers, is also to be carefully entered on the back of the passport.

10. The disbursing Officers will furnish at the beginning of each month statements (a separate statement on account of each Presidency) of the payments made by them during the preceding month in the accompanying Form (No. 2,) accompanied by the original receipts to the Military Accountant at Fort William, for transmission to the authorities at Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively. The duplicate receipts will accompany the Account Current as vouchers in suport of the relative debits.

11. It is to be understood that the monthly statements of payments are not, as heretofore, to be submitted to the Military Auditor General for audit, but to be forwarded direct to the Military Accountant at Fort William, their respective amounts being charged off in Account Current as above directed.

12. Passports will, as heretofore, be issued only from the Offices of the Adjutants General at Madras and Bombay respectively, on the requisition of Commanding Officers, who will render an annual account, on the 1st January, of the number received and issued and the balance remaining in store.

R. G. H. BIRCH, Lieutenant Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India
in the Military Department.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Christ's Church, Byculla, on the 17th Nov., by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, M. A., Major J. Tait, C. B., Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, to Catharine Ellis, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Hickes, Bombay Army.

BIRTHS.—At Aurungabad, on the 5th Nov., the wife of J. H. Orr, Esq., Surgeon, 5th regt. Cavalry, Nizam's Contingent, of a son. On the 17th November, at Malabar House, Mrs Lawford Acland, of a daughter. At Kalkadavie, on the 18th Nov, the wife of Mr W. Walter, of a son. At Ahmedabad, on the 16th Nov., the wife of Captain D'Oyly Compton, Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Canta of a son. At Aden, on the 6th instant, the wife of Wm. Marwood Mules, Esq., 1st B. E. R. Fusiliers, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Shangai, China, on the 29th Sept., after an illness of a few days, W. H. Wardley, Esq. On the 13th Nov., on board the Steam Ship "Achilles," of apoplexy, Alex. Grant, Esq., M. D., Sur., P. and O. Co.'s Service, aged 26. At Jaulnah, on the 18th Nov., 1853, of cholera, George Chardin Murray, 2nd son of Captain Nesbitt Wroughton, 2nd N. V. Battalion aged 5 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 17th, P. and O. Co.'s Str. Pottinger, J. R. Stead, from Hongkong 27th October, Singapore 4th, Penang 6th and Galle 13th November. Str. Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat yesterday. 18th, Ship Salamanca, L. King, from Kurrachee 12th Nov. Ships at Kurrachee: The "Colony," "Cressy" and "Cassibelaunus." 19th, Ship Futta Salam, Hugh Jones, from Coringa 10th October, and Allepee 8th November. 20th, Ship Somnauth, James Lawson, from Liverpool 12th July. 21st, B. S. N. Co.'s Str. Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, master, from Kurrachee 7th Nov., at 2 P. M.; left in Kurrachee harbour 3 Barques. 21st, H. C. Steamer Semiramis, Captain Frushard from Aden 11th instant. 22d, Ship Nusser Mujeet, J. Fairweather, from Calcutta 12th October. Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Clark, from Surat yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 16th, P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, Chas. Evans, to China. Ship Australia, B. Avery, to Port Phillip. B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, C. Menesse, to Kurrachee. Portuguese Brig Amizade. Ahmedbhoy Allijee, nacoda, to Damaun. 17th, Str. Lowjee Family, H. Fox, master, to Surat. 18th, Str. Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat, Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. 21st, Ship Elizabeth, G. Owen, to Glasgow.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers :—

Per Pottinger, from Hongkong, &c.:—Mr and Mrs Shelluson; Revd. Mr Plumston; Lieut. Blowers; Mr L. W. Robertson; Mr E. Hendley; and Mr Cursetjee.

Per Salamanca, from Kurrachee:—Captain Scovell, H. M. 86th regiment; Mr Hawes, H. M. 64th regiment; Mrs Selby, and 3 children; Mrs Kirby, and child; and 10 natives.

Per Bombay, from Kurrachee:—H. B. Frere, Esq., Commissioner of Scinde; Mrs Bruce; Miss Sandwith; Lieut. Twiss, Artillery; Lieut. Huskinson, H. M. 83rd; Mr Briggs, Lieut. Morrison, Bengal Army; Ensign Dodd, in charge of Sappers and Miners; 1 Warrant officer; 3 non-commissioned rank and file; and 1 woman. Natives: 1 non-commissioned officer; 51 rank and file; 52 women 56 children, 2 public and 5 private followers.

Per G. R. Clerk, from Surat:—J. Landon, Esq.

Per Singapore, to China:—Mr Bellimore, and servant; Mr Oorloff; Captain and Mrs Murray; Mr Hobhouse: Major Jacob, and servant; Miss Boglie; Mr Simson; and 14 natives.

Per Australia, to Port Phillip:—Mrs Avery; Mr and Mrs Williams; Mr Smith; and servant.

Per Victoria, to Kurrachee:—Mr Hogg; and 25 natives.

Per Phlox, to Surat:—E. P. Robertson, Esq., C. S.; and several natives.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI